

GRACIOUS GREETING EXTENDED

To President McKinley at the Catholic Summer School, Which he Visited Yesterday.

THE RECEPTION SO CORDIAL

That he Broke Over his Resolution and Made a Speech—An Appreciative Audience.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 15.—President McKinley, accompanied by Private Secretary Cortelyou, left Champlain this morning at a few minutes past 11 o'clock and were driven down to the Auditorium on the grounds of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain. A triumphal arch of evergreens interlaced with American flags had been erected at the entrance to the grounds, and the auditorium and many of the cottages on the grounds had been gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the President's visit. The road from the hotel to the summer school grounds was lined with people anxious to get a glimpse of the President. As the President entered the auditorium the spectators arose and sang a song composed for the occasion, and set to the music of Donizetti's "El Puritani."

Rev. M. J. Lavelle, president of the Catholic Summer School, introduced President McKinley. Father Lavelle's speech was frequently interrupted by hearty applause, and when during the course of his remarks he predicted that the "many millions of people recently brought under our protectorate would make American citizens as loyal, as sturdy and as true as those that are here to-day," the audience cheered enthusiastically.

As President McKinley arose, the audience applauded, cheered, waved flags, handkerchiefs and parasols until he made a motion for them to desist. He had not intended to speak. In fact, this is the first invitation to appear in public that he has accepted since he arrived at the hotel. He drove down to the summer school grounds to-day because the grounds are only half a mile from the hotel, and he wished to meet again the many friends he met when he visited the school two years ago, but the warmth of the greeting which was accorded him evidently caused him to change his mind. He said:

President's Speech.

"Father Lavelle, members of the Catholic Summer School, ladies and gentlemen: I had not intended to say a word, but I cannot sit in silence in the presence of this splendid demonstration of your good will and patriotism. I cannot forbear to give expression to my very high appreciation of the gracious welcome you have given me here to-day, and the more than gracious words of commendation uttered by your president. Whatever the government of the United States has been able to accomplish since I last met you here has been because the hearts of the people have been with the government of the United States. Our patriotism is neither sectional nor sectarian. We may differ in our political and religious beliefs, but we are united for country. Loyalty to the government is our national creed. We follow, all of us, one flag. It symbolizes our purposes and our aspirations; it represents what we believe and what we mean to maintain, and wherever it floats it is the flag of the free, the hope of the oppressed, and wherever it is assailed, at any sacrifice it will be carried to a triumphant peace. We have more flags here than we ever had before. They are in evidence everywhere. I saw them carried by the little ones on your lawn, and as long as they carry these flags in their little hands there will be patriotism in their hearts. That flag now floats from the homes of the millions, even from our places of worship; it is seen from our school houses, from the shops, the factories, the mining towns, and it waves from the camp of the pioneer's distant outpost and on the lumberman's hut in the dense forest. It is found in the home of the humblest toiler, and what it represents is dear to his heart. Rebellion may delay, but it can never defeat its blessed mission of liberty and humanity. Thank you again for this most cordial and gracious greeting."

A Warm Reception.

The President spoke slowly and deliberately, in a moderate but earnest tone. Only once did he raise his voice, when he said that the "flag, wherever it is assailed, will be carried to a triumphant peace." The cheering which interrupted his speech at this point fairly shook the roof, and he was unable to make himself heard for nearly a minute.

At the close of the President's speech the audience joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and they sang it with a will. The audience then formed in line and filed across the stage and shook hands with Mr. McKinley. The President and Father Lavelle then left the building and walked around the grounds, followed by the crowd.

After they had inspected the grounds, the President and Mr. Cortelyou re-entered their carriage and were driven back to the hotel. Among those who were present at the reception were: John S. Wise, Gen. Guy V. Henry, Col. Edmund Rice, Congressman Sibley, of Franklin, Pa.; Smith M. Wood, Monsignor James Laughlin, Chancellor of the archdiocese of Philadelphia; Col. Will-

iam M. Brine, of Wilmington, Del., and Rev. John P. Chidwick, former chaplain of the Maine.

President to go to Pittsburgh. A committee consisting of Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania; Robert Pitcairn and E. M. Bigelow, of Pittsburgh, arrived here to-night to invite President McKinley to attend the reception to be tendered the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment in Pittsburgh on their return home from the Philippines, August 28. The President accepted the invitation, and will leave here Saturday evening, August 26, arriving in Pittsburgh, Sunday evening, August 27. There will be a review and the entire state militia of Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh on the occasion.

Secretary of State Hay, accompanied by his staff, arrived here this evening by steamer from Burlington, Vt. He had a short talk with the President this evening on pending matters, but had nothing to say to-night for publication. He will have a long conference with President McKinley to-morrow and will return to his summer home at Newbury, N. H., to-morrow afternoon.

STARTLING STORY

Of the Treatment of Lieut. Gilmore and Party by Filipinos.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The Bulletin publishes a startling story from the Philippines regarding Lieut. Gilmore and the party from the Yorktown who were captured by the Filipinos and who have been reported from official sources as being well cared for and well treated.

It appears that when the Americans reached San Isidro, where the Yorktown members and some soldiers and civilians had been imprisoned, they found the names of the prisoners scratched on the walls of the jail. Some letters from the men were found secreted under stones, and a Spaniard who had been intrusted with several presented them to General Lawton. The letters told of the hardships the men were compelled to suffer and begged that aid be sent them. The men complained that they had been starved, beaten and bound, and moreover, were in rage.

One of the letters signed by Albert Lowenshon said that the Spaniards had been treated very badly, worse than the Americans, and that hundreds were dying of dysentery and other diseases, and that the government took no notice of sickness prevailing.

INSURRECTION

In Cebu and Negros Gaining Strength. Gunboat Wheelings Cruise.

MANILA, August 12, Via HONG KONG, August 12.—Arrivals and mail advices from Negros and Cebu agree that the insurrection is gaining strength remarkably in both those islands, which had hitherto been counted as the most friendly in the archipelago and which received with the greatest cordiality Prof. Schurman, president of the United States advisory commission for the Philippines at the time of his memorable tour.

Officers of the United States gunboat Wheeling, which has returned here from a cruise along the northern coast of Luzon, report that the insurgent forces occupy every village.

RELIEF MEASURES

For Suffering Porto Ricans—Wheeling Firm's Acceptable Donation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The war department has arranged to send two more ship loads of supplies to Porto Rico. The steamer Evelyn, of the New York and Porto Rico line, will sail from New York Friday with a full cargo of supplies. The use of the vessel is tendered by the steamship company free of expense. The government transport McClellan is scheduled to leave New York for San Juan Wednesday week. The army that there was iron to be utilized in case it is found necessary. G. W. Ribble, manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, will handle free of charge all government telegrams regarding Porto Rican storm sufferers, and through its connection with the Bermuda Cable Company and the West India and Panama Cable Company, will also handle cablegrams of the same class gratuitously.

The secretary of war was to-day notified by the West Virginia Steel Company, of Wheeling, that they have forwarded a carload of condensed iron to New York city for use in building operations in the devastated districts of Porto Rico. The iron was accepted with thanks and will be shipped at the first opportunity.

Many contributions of money for the benefit of the Porto Rican sufferers were received by the war department today, among them \$500 from the national relief association of the Colonial Dames of America.

Aid for Porto Ricans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A committee of the merchants' association to operate with the colonial aid society for aiding Porto Ricans, formed before the recent hurricane, has been enlarged, in accordance with the suggestion of Secretary of War Root, who favors an effective committee organization in New York for assisting the Porto Ricans. Governor Roosevelt has accepted the chairmanship of the enlarged committee. The subscriptions received by the merchants' association now amount to \$4,030. Clothing and medicines are very much needed. The merchants' association has already sent down fourteen cases of goods.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Young Man and Two Young Ladies Killed at a Railroad Crossing.

READING, Pa., Aug. 15.—Franklin Hassler, aged about 33 years, son of the proprietor of the Highland House, above Warrentonville, and two lady guests, Hilda H. and Gertrude Fleischmann, of Harrisburg, aged 20 and 22 years respectively, whom he was driving to the station there, to go to Reading for a day's outing, were killed at 10 o'clock this morning by the Lebanon Valley express near that place. It is stated that Mr. Hassler was warned not to cross, but he thought he could not, when the train came along fifty miles per hour. The horse was killed, carriage wrecked and all three killed instantly. The bodies were terribly mangled, being dragged for some distance. Hassler was heard of hearing. A large number of people saw the accident and were horror-stricken.

Fever Outbreak in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—A telegram from Surgeon Cofer, of the Marine hospital service, dated at the City of Mexico, brings the information to the headquarters that there has been an outbreak of yellow fever at Tuxtepec, a town on the Mexican coast between Vera Cruz and Tampico. There has been twenty deaths up to July 30. The disease is supposed to have been carried to that point from Vera Cruz by a steamer. The new outbreak is information of the new outbreak as soon as received to the American inspectors on the American border.

LABORER IS RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

He Has Been Removed to a Residence in a Suburb of Rennes. Stood the Trip Very Well.

POCKETS OF HIS COAT RIFLED

After he Had Fallen in the Road. An Attempt Also Made to Steal his Wallet of Papers.

RENNES, France, August 15.—Maitre Labori, counsel for Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, who was shot from ambush here yesterday, while on his way from his residence to attend the court martial, after a night of terrible agony, is somewhat better this morning. The attending doctors, however, are still unable to sound the wound.

M. Labori's assailant has not yet been arrested. The man who actually fired the shot, it appears, was only one part of the machinery of the conspirators. In spite of the extensive search made for the would-be assassin he is still at large, and the impression is gaining ground that he is being aided by the anti-Dreyfus people.

The doctors in attendance upon M. Labori have sent to Paris for an X-ray apparatus, in order to locate the bullet.

At 2:15 p. m. M. Labori was doing so well that the doctors consider him out of danger. He lies on his back, unable to move, but life is returning to the leg which yesterday was thought to be paralyzed. He has no fever, and continues to discuss the trial. His wife has remained at his bedside practically ever since he was wounded. Naturally, she is much relieved at the favorable reports of the doctors, who hope to see the distinguished lawyer on his feet before the trial is finished.

Labori's Coat Rifled.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here obtained complete corroboration to-day of the statement that M. Labori's coat was rifled yesterday while he was lying on the ground wounded. Not only were the pockets of his coat emptied, but an attempt was made to steal the wallet in which were important papers referring to the court martial, including his notes for the cross-examination of General Mercier. M. Labori has himself related the incident. He had just fallen, and saw one of two men run to his side. One of them said:

"His coat must be taken off. He will be too hot."

The speaker then took the wounded advocate's coat off, and another man seized the wallet. M. Labori, however, retained his presence of mind, and refused to allow the wallet to be taken out of his hands, putting it under his head for a pillow, and holding it with one hand. The coat was shortly afterwards put on again. On arriving at his residence M. Labori asked his wife to look in his pockets, and see if their contents were safe. Mme. Labori found the pockets completely emptied. Luckily, no papers of importance were in the pockets, which only contained personal letters, including menacing letters received on the previous day. The rifling of the lawyer's pockets of the papers and the attempt to steal his wallet, while no effort was made to appropriate his watch or money, are regarded as clear evidence of a plot in which several men were implicated.

Dreyfus Writes to Labori.

Dreyfus has written two letters to Labori. The first on hearing the news of the attempt to murder the lawyer, is a spontaneous expression of his shocked feelings. The second is a touching epistle, expressing the prisoner's keenest regrets at the dastardly outrage, profound gratitude to M. Labori for his heroic championship and heartfelt wishes for his happy recovery.

At 8 o'clock this evening M. Labori was removed in an ambulance to the residence of Prof. Basch, in a suburb of Rennes. He stood the journey well, although naturally fatigued.

The doctors to-night are extremely hopeful of a speedy recovery, but consider it would be unwise for him to return to court until there is absolutely no danger of relapse. M. Demange has decided to ask for an adjournment, which has necessitated a written application by both M. Demange and Captain Dreyfus, who have already sent letters to the president of the court-martial. Col. Jouaust will undoubtedly accede to the request, but he cannot grant an adjournment for more than two days, when the application must be renewed. Captain Dreyfus wants the sessions postponed until Monday next, when it is hoped that M. Labori will be able to be present.

THE COURTMARTIAL

Of Dreyfus to Proceed—Adjournment Until Monday Refused.

RENNES, August 16.—6:30 a. m.—Owing to the opposition of Major Carrel, the government commissary, the court martial has refused the application of Maitre Demange for an adjournment of the trial until Monday. The proceedings opened without disorder.

Was no Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 15.—Former Democratic national chairman William F. Harrity, of this city, who has just returned from Saratoga Springs, N. Y., when asked to-day as to the reported political conferences of leading and representative Democrats at that place, said: "I went with my family to Saratoga simply for the pur-

pose of spending a brief vacation there. While there I attended no political conferences whatever; in fact, no such conferences were held. Not unnaturally there were some informal talks whenever two or three Democrats happened to meet at the same time, but in so far as I have knowledge of the subject, there was at no time any discussion as to candidates."

SOON ENDED.

Dominican Government Troops Defeat the Revolutionists—The Rout was Almost a Massacre.

PUERTO PLATA, August 15.—The government forces commanded by General Escobedo have defeated the insurgents. The rout was almost a massacre. The wounded on both sides is enormous. The engagement is considered as decisively ending the Jimenez uprising.

The government plan for the gradual withdrawal of paper money from circulation has established confidence. Short term bills of exchange on Europe sell for 300 per cent silver. The Dominicans, almost without exception, are for the use of American money.

ARMS SEIZED

At Baracoa, Cuba, Evidently Intended for Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, August 15.—Lieutenant Schaum, collector of customs at Baracoa, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, has seized 143 carbines and 18,000 rounds of ammunition that were evidently intended for Santo Domingo. Twenty-five men, Cubans and Dominicans, arrived there last Friday on board the Mortera. They have been kept under close watch, as they are apparently planning to take arms to Santo Domingo. The quantity already seized is not believed to be all that is secreted there. Major General Brooke is making every effort to check filibustering.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

Reply of South African Republic to British Proposals has not yet Been Made—Critical Situation.

PRETORIA, August 15.—The reply of the government of the South African republic to the proposal of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to refer to a joint committee of inquiry the effect of the franchise reforms upon the status of the Uitlanders, has not yet been sent to Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa.

The various alarming rumors in circulation are, however, without foundation.

President Kruger has issued a brochure supporting his proposal regarding the removal of religious disabilities.

JOHANNESBURG, August 15.—The Transvaal government is purchasing all the mules possible, paying as high as twenty pounds for each animal.

FEELING AT WASHINGTON

That the Situation in the Transvaal is Quite Critical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—The situation in the Transvaal is regarded by officials here as critical. Thus far, however, the state department has not received a word from any source concerning the strained condition of affairs, and there is no disposition to take up such questions of neutrality and the care of our interests in that locality unless the war issue is actually framed.

Charles Macrum is the United States consul stationed at Pretoria. He has sent a number of reports, all of them dealing with commercial affairs, and has not touched on the delicate political conditions existing. The United States also has a consular agent, J. H. Manion, at Johannesburg, but he has not been heard from since he was appointed. There have been recent press reports from Johannesburg that a colored blacksmith, claiming to be an American, had been roughly handled by the field cornets, and that he had raised the question of his American citizenship and had appealed to the American representative. The state department has been expecting to hear from Mr. Manion on this case, but nothing has come thus far.

Admiral Howland's return will probably shed much light on the condition of affairs in the Boer country, and the extent of American interests, for while the Chicago was in South African waters, the admiral spent much time at Pretoria and Johannesburg. The admiral has as yet made no report of his movements.

RUSSIA'S POSSESSIONS.

In China—Imperial Order Stating the Consumption of Negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Emperor Nicholas has issued the following imperial order to the Russian minister of finance, M. DeWitte:

"Owing to the great possessions of Russia in Europe and Asia it has been possible with the help of God to effect a rapprochement between the peoples of the west and east. Through the friendly attitude of China we have succeeded in attaining our historic aim, having obtained the use of two Chinese harbors, Ta-Lien-Wan and Port Arthur, with a large territory, whereby an outlet for the Siberian railway to the Yellow sea is secured."

"Thanks to the wisdom of the Chinese government, we shall, through railways in course of construction, be united to China, a result which gives all nations the immeasurable gain of easy communication and lightens the operations of the world's trade."

"In our unwavering care for the general weal we have deemed it necessary, after completing the railway, to declare Ta-Lien-Wan a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations, and to build a new city in the neighborhood of the said port."

Cigar Combine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Reports to the effect that a combination of the leading cigar manufacturers in Key West, Tampa and Havana is being organized, are current in the tobacco trade in this city. Many of the principal firms are said to have given options to the promoters of the scheme, but as yet no definite plans have been formulated.

Will Celebrate in Style.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The resolution appropriating \$150,000 for the Dewey reception, was passed to-day by the board of aldermen by a vote of 53 to 3.

GUERIN'S POSITION LUDICROUS.

He Is Now Barricaded in the Offices of the Anti-Semite League by the Paris Police.

IS REGARDED AS AN OUTLAW.

The Building Will not be Forced. Left to a Choice Between Self Imprisonment and Arrest.

PARIS, August 15.—The warrant for the arrest of M. Guerin, president of the anti-Semite League, who, with sympathizers, has been barricaded since Saturday last in the offices of the league, has been placed in the hands of Magistrate Fabre. Guerin is now regarded as an outlaw in a state of rebellion since his notification of the issue of the warrant. He cannot claim the right of a citizen of exemption from arrest from sunrise to sundown, and the persons garrisoning the headquarters of the league, numbering about forty, are in the same boat.

Strict orders have been given to arrest every one attempting to enter or leave the building. Three of Guerin's friends, who attempted to leave the place this morning, were arrested. They all carried six-chambered revolvers and hatchets, and what Frenchmen designate as "American knuckle-dusters," otherwise brass knuckles.

M. Guerin this evening displayed an anti-Semite tri-color flag on the roof of the anti-Semite headquarters. On the flag was a motto reading: "France for Frenchmen."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau conferred several times during the day with M. Lefevre, the prefect of police, and, in consideration of the fact that a resort to force in the arrest of M. Guerin might lead to a useless sacrifice of life, entailing still graver demonstrations at the obsequies of the victims, the premier decided not to expose the life of any man, soldier, policeman or fireman, but to leave M. Guerin a choice between self-imprisonment and arrest.

Meanwhile, it looks as though this affair would have a rather tame ending. The friends of M. Guerin are busy themselves to rescue him from an impossible and foolish position.

BONAPARTIST BANQUET.

Prince Victor's Message Greeted With Cries of "Vive l'Empereur."

PARIS, August 15.—At the annual banquet of Bonapartists to-day, M. Mignot, presiding, a telegram from Prince Victor Napoleon was read, saying he relied on the various committees to act energetically under the present grave circumstances. The reading of the telegram was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive Guerin." The young Royalists also assembled at a banquet at St. Maur to-day, in honor of the name to-day of the duchess of Orleans. Violent attacks were made on the recent measures of the government.

FIRE AT CAMPMEETING

Burns Fourteen Cottages—A Woman Burned to Death.

LEBANON, Pa., Aug. 15.—By an explosion of gasoline in the cottage of Charles Rettew, of Harrisburg, on the United Brethren camp meeting grounds at Mt. Getz, at 5 o'clock this evening Mrs. William Miller, of Harrisburg, was horribly burned and death followed shortly afterward. Mrs. Miller, whose husband is a passenger engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, was a visitor at the Rettew cottage. It is supposed that she picked up a bucket filled with gasoline, thinking it was water, and placed it on the stove. The explosion followed, setting fire to her clothing and the cottage. She was dragged out of the building by two young men who were passing at the time, while the others in the house made their escape out of the front door.

The Rettew cottage is situated on Sixth street. In a short time it was in a blaze and the flames quickly communicated to adjoining cottages, fourteen of which were totally destroyed, while from ten to fifteen others were badly scorched. Most of the destroyed cottages are owned by residents of Harrisburg, Steelton and this city. Mr. Rettew is a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad. The loss on the cottages is fully \$20,000.

LACK OF MATERIALS

Causes Cramp & Son to Materially Reduce Their Force.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 15.—Owing to the great difficulty experienced in getting iron and steel rapidly enough to carry on work, the William Cramp & Sons' ship and engine building company, of this city, has been compelled to greatly reduce its force of 6,000 men. Three hundred men were laid off a day ago. Five hundred more were suspended at the close of work to-day, and by the end of the week 1,500 men will have been relegated to enforced idleness. The decision of the company affects all departments and has caused consternation among the employees. The firm was much averse to taking the steps, but it could not keep all the men employed because of the lack of iron and steel. The company has twenty million dollars worth of work on hand.

Iowa Democrats.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.—The city is full of Democrats to-night to attend the Democratic state convention and to listen to Wm. J. Bryan. Gen. Weaver and others expound the gospel of 16 to 1, anti-imperialism and anti-trust views. Two great meetings were held this evening, the main one at the auditorium, where Wm. J. Bryan spoke to 5,000 people and the other at the Tabernacle, where Gen. Weaver held forth for an hour until Bryan came from the first meeting. Some 15,000 persons congregated at the tabernacle and the two buildings were not great enough to accommodate the throng.

WITNESSES IMPEACHED

In the Stathers Investigation—Defense Throws Discredit on the Testimony of the Witnesses for the Prosecution.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WESTON, W. Va., Aug. 15.—The first witness for the defense in the Stathers' investigation case testified late yesterday evening. His name is Ralph Kitten, and he is employed by Dr. Stathers. He had taken Miss Grace Bussey to her home at Jarvisville after she had testified, and when he told some of his friends that a letter which he had written to Miss Bussey, and which the prosecution had asked her to produce before the board, would never be read in evidence because he had burned it, together with a pile of other letters while he was gone, he denied on the witness stand having said this. But it happened that the next witness called by the defense was the man to whom Kitten had confessed it, and he so stated upon oath.

This second witness was A. W. Smith, a nightwatchman in the institution, who said that from what he knew of the reputation of Mrs. Sommerville and Miss Wilson, and which the prosecution had asked her to produce before the board, would never be read in evidence because he had burned it, together with a pile of other letters while he was gone, he denied on the witness stand having said this. But it happened that the next witness called by the defense was the man to whom Kitten had confessed it, and he so stated upon oath.

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There were a few slight contradictions which the prosecution made the best possible use of, and the rule established at the outset, permitting an investigation into the private character of each witness gave the prosecution the opportunity of showing that one witness, since his employment in the institution, had had an odious experience with a woman not altogether reputable; that another had at least a bad reputation among the business men of the town as an untrustworthy promiser, and a third that he had occasionally carried milk and garden vegetables from the institution to his home for his family use.

Attorney Foster drew from a number of witnesses the fact that the employees had been called together in numbers in the state parlor for several consecutive evenings, and the testimony which they expected to give rehearsed in the presence of Dr. Stathers and his attorneys. Mr. Brannon. These meetings, Mr. Foster sarcastically refers to in his interrogatories as the "Night sessions of Prof. Brannon's school for the creation of evidence."

From the point of view of the defense the impeachment of the main witnesses for the prosecution has already been accomplished and Dr. Stathers feels that even if there is no question as to his being sustained by the board on account of his having shown already the utter unreliability of the witnesses relied on by his accusers.

He told your correspondent that he expected, within the next few days to just as clearly dispose of the St. Louis trial, as he feels that he has already done with the other charges.

On the other hand, the prosecution claims that his position is not impregnable. That it will yet show an array of evidence that will establish for truth and veracity of all its female witnesses above reproach up to the time of their being employed in the institution, and that the burden will fall upon the superintendent to show the cause of their rapid degeneracy while in his employ and entitled to his oversight and protection.

Coal Lands Sold.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., August 15.—The Latstetter coal lands of 1,000 acres, at Mt. Clare, have been sold to a New York syndicate for \$50,000, of which \$5,000 is paid cash in hand, and the residue will be paid August 21. Extensive mining operations will begin there at once.

A dozen farmers have sold their coal on Shavers Fork, eight miles out and along the Monongahela River railroad, to J. E. Sands, of Fairmont, for \$50,000; cash in hand paid \$15,000. It is alleged this vast coal field of 2,000 acres is to become the property of Johnson N. Camden and others, of Parkersburg, whose intention is to manipulate all the coal along the West Fork river by the formation of a sort of a coal trust.

Violence Threatened.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., August 15.—A gang of Red Men visited Eli Hagerty's home at Sardis, last night, stoned the house, left a bunch of hickory withes, and threatened his life unless he leaves the town. Mr. Hagerty is a peaceable citizen, and no cause can be assigned for their actions.

Bank Examiner Resigns.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., August 15.—O. S. Sands, brother of C. Sprigg Sands, of this city, has tendered his resignation as National bank examiner for the District of Columbia and Virginia. He was appointed during Cleveland's administration.

Premature Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., August 15.—While filling a drilled hole with powder preparatory to blasting, A. J. Goch, a Short Line boss, was seriously burned this morning about the face, body and hands by a premature explosion of the powder. His injuries may be fatal.

Increased B. & O. Earnings.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 15.—The net earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the month of July, 1899, were \$378,851, an increase of \$415,437.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: Fair Wednesday and Thursday; winds mostly southerly. For Pennsylvania: Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, except rain in southeast portion Wednesday; fresh to brisk northerly to easterly winds. For Ohio: Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh northerly to easterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by O. Scheppe, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 72 1 p. m. 84
2 a. m. 70 2 p. m. 86
3 a. m. 71 3 p. m. 85
4 a. m. 72 4 p. m. 84
5 a. m. 73 5 p. m. 83
6 a. m. 74 6 p. m. 82
7 a. m. 75 7 p. m. 81
8 a. m. 76 8 p. m. 80
9 a. m. 77 9 p. m. 79
10 a. m. 78 10 p. m. 78
11 a. m. 79 11 p. m. 77
12 m. 80 12 n. 76